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Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Progress in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Report by the secretariat

Summary

The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) continues to deliver on its mandates and improve in its function as the knowledge hub under the Convention that supports enhanced action on climate resilience. Since November 2017, under the NWP, engagement with non-Party stakeholders has been enhanced, current adaptation knowledge in key thematic areas including human settlements has been synthesized, ongoing support has been provided to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and science–policy–practice collaboration has been fostered in order to close knowledge gaps at the national and subregional level, including through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative. Furthermore, knowledge on adaptation continues to be collected and disseminated in usable formats via a variety of platforms in collaboration with partners. This report provides an overview of activities undertaken under the NWP between November 2017 and April 2018 and potential next steps.

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I. Introduction

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its twenty-eighth session, requested the secretariat to provide a report for consideration at each of its sessions, starting from SBSTA 29, on progress in implementing activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP).[1]

2. This report highlights progress under the NWP between November 2017 and April 2018. Chapter II reviews the objective of the NWP, including core functions and mandates from SBSTA 44 to 47 related to the reporting period. Chapter III presents actions implemented under the NWP to engage a growing network of non-Party stakeholders. The subject of chapter IV is gathering the latest knowledge on human settlements and adaptation. Chapter V reviews the support provided to the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG). Chapter VI details progress in fostering science–policy–practice collaboration to close knowledge gaps under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI). Chapter VII presents knowledge communication and dissemination activities implemented. Finally, chapter VII summarizes the next steps, including the review of the NWP at SBSTA 48.

3. This progress report for SBSTA 48 is exceptionally accompanied by a report on the outcomes of work under the NWP since May 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the NWP outcomes report).[2] In order to avoid repetition, this report refers to the NWP outcomes report where relevant activities carried out during the reporting period have been detailed in it.

II. Relevant mandates

4. The NWP was established by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its eleventh session[3] as a mechanism **to facilitate and catalyse the development, dissemination and use of knowledge that would help to inform adaptation policies and practices**. The NWP was continued by decision 17/CP.19 in order to respond to the knowledge needs identified by Parties and arising from the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework and other relevant workstreams under the Convention.

5. In May 2016, SBSTA 44 took stock of progress under the NWP and noted the potential role the NWP could play in new processes under the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21.[4] It also considered ways to enhance the effectiveness of the NWP modalities, including **improving access to and usability of knowledge** and **communicating on the NAP process** in collaboration with the AC and the LEG.[5] In subsequent conclusions, the SBSTA reinforced the core objective of the NWP as **a knowledge hub that supports enhanced action on adaptation**.[6]

6. SBSTA 45, 46 and 47 made the following requests in relation to the NWP that are relevant to this report:

(a) **To strengthen technical knowledge support for the AC and the LEG**. SBSTA 44 recognized the role of the NWP in providing support to other workstreams and constituted bodies under the Convention in the areas of climate change adaptation knowledge and stakeholder engagement. It invited the AC and the LEG, in accordance with their mandates and functions, to provide recommendations for activities under the NWP to support related processes, including the process to formulate and implement national

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 18.
[2] FCCC/SBSTA/2018/2.
[3] Decision 2/CP.11.
[4] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraphs 12 and 13.
[5] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 20.
[6] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 18, and FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 19.

adaptation plans (NAPs).[7] The invitation was reiterated by the SBSTA at subsequent sessions and the recommendations received as well as the resulting activities have been welcomed by the SBSTA;[8, 9]

(b) **To synthesize knowledge on key thematic issues**. SBSTA 44 requested knowledge on **human settlements** to be collected to inform the 11th NWP Focal Point Forum, held during COP 23, and a synthesis paper for consideration at SBSTA 48;[10]

(c) **To enhance engagement with Parties, NWP partners and other relevant entities**. SBSTA 44 requested the secretariat to support increasing engagement with new and existing NWP partners at all levels and in all sectors as well as with regional centres and networks and UNFCCC national focal points.[11] The mandate was reinforced at SBSTA 45[12] and 46.[13] In addition, SBSTA 47 encouraged the secretariat to replicate the interactive design of the 11th Focal Point Forum, noting that forum participants identified follow-up activities that could support concrete adaptation actions.[14] SBSTA 47 requested Parties to consider how to encourage NWP partner organizations to link their workplans to activities under the NWP;[15]

(d) **To help to close knowledge gaps at the national and subnational level**. SBSTA 44 requested the secretariat to foster collaboration among, inter alia, policymakers, research and scientific communities, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, practitioners and financial institutions so as to contribute to closing adaptation knowledge gaps at the national and subnational level.[16] The SBSTA has since welcomed the contributions of LAKI in this regard.[17] In addition, SBSTA 47 supported the enhancement of communication in the next phase of LAKI to further raise awareness;[18]

(e) **To incorporate cross-cutting issues**. SBSTA 44 concluded that activities under the NWP should integrate the consideration of vulnerable communities in addition to gender issues, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ecosystem-based adaptation, where appropriate.[19]

7. Relevant activities and deliverables of the NWP for 2017 and 2018 are summarized in the figure below.

III. Engaging a growing network of non-Party stakeholders through the Nairobi work programme knowledge-for-action hub

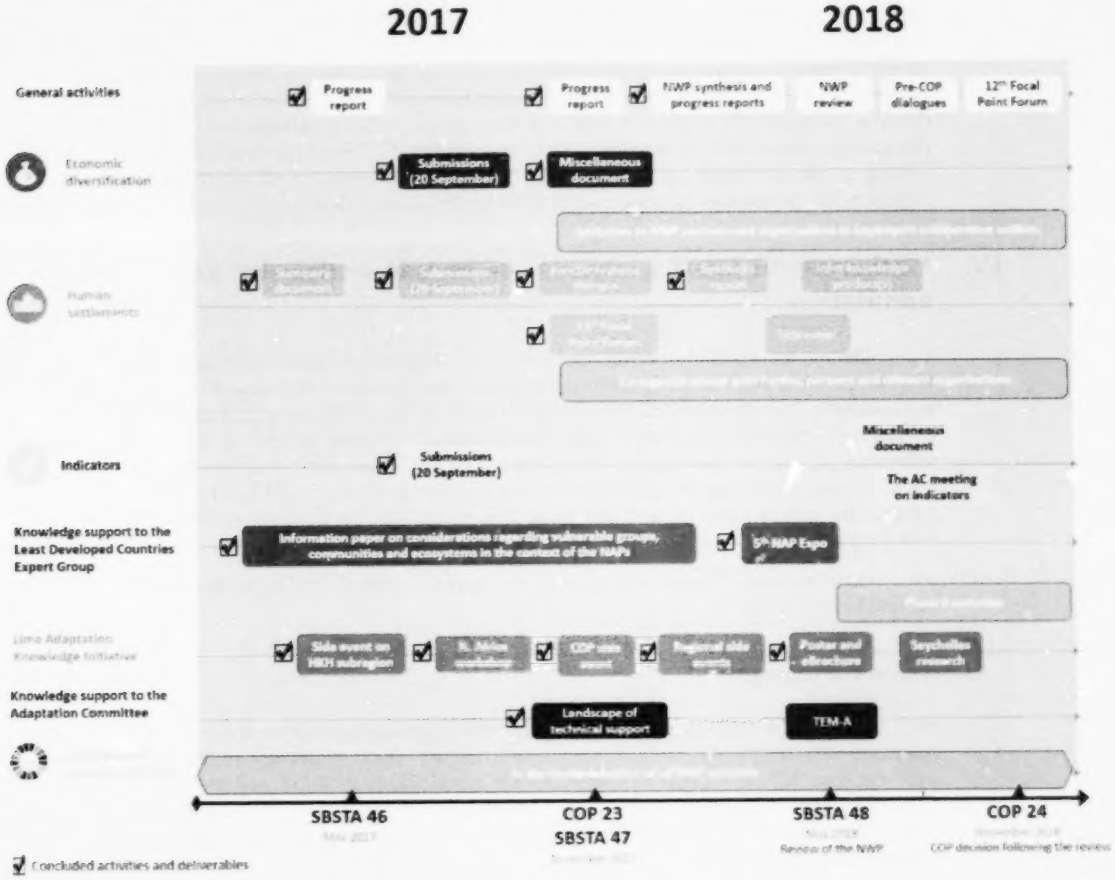
8. The NWP operates as the knowledge hub under the Convention that supports enhanced action on climate resilience with four core, interconnected and mutually reinforcing, functions:

(a) Engaging a growing network of non-Party stakeholders in sharing their experience and expertise;

(b) Capturing and synthesizing the latest information and knowledge on key adaptation issues;

[7] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraphs 13, 16 and 17.
[8] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 15.
[9] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraphs 15 and 17.
[10] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2 paragraph 15(b)
[11] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 20.
[12] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 19
[13] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 23
[14] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 20.
[15] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 23(a).
[16] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 19.
[17] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 17.
[18] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 21.
[19] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 14.

Nairobi work programme deliverables and activities 2017–2018



Abbreviations: NWP = Nairobi work programme, COP = Conference of the Parties, AC = Adaptation Committee, NAP = national adaptation plan, HKH = Hindu Kush Himalayan, N. Africa = North African subregion, TEM-A = technical expert meeting on adaptation, SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals.

(c) Fostering science–policy–practice collaboration to close identified knowledge gaps;

(d) Disseminating knowledge and fostering learning to boost adaptation action at all levels.

9. Under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, work has been done under the NWP to design and implement activities that provide relevant and technically robust knowledge support to countries. The NWP serves as a strategic technical bridge between constituted bodies and non-Party stakeholders. By leveraging the expert contributions of a global network of partners, the NWP amplifies actionable climate adaptation knowledge that responds to needs identified in different workstreams.

10. The secretariat has continued to expand the NWP partner network, which now consists of 356 organizations. Youth Climate Report, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the Smithsonian Institution, FUNDECOR, and Climate-KIC Holding B.V. joined during the reporting period. The NWP knowledge network comprises a variety of organization types operating at multiple scales with expertise in a wide range of

sectors and thematic areas. Such diversity accounts for its agility in responding to the knowledge needs of Parties and constituted bodies under the Convention.

11. In addition, the secretariat is working to strengthen NWP partnerships by increasing opportunities for continuous engagement via online or in-person platforms and activities. At the conclusion of every exchange, NWP partners are encouraged to submit an action pledge or make a commitment to contribute to the work of the NWP in the longer term. In this way, the secretariat catalyses follow-up actions and helps to link partners' workplans to the activities of the NWP, an outcome envisaged at SBSTA 47.[20] Since November 2017, the secretariat has deepened partnerships with several organizations working on human settlements at the subregional level, as detailed in the following chapters.

IV. Gathering the latest knowledge on human settlements and adaptation[21]

12. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to gather and synthesize knowledge on the latest research, resources and good practices related to human settlements and adaptation, as mandated at SBSTA 44.[22] The NWP has been engaging experts and organizations following a stepwise approach to capture information and contribute to informing adaptation planning at the regional, national and subnational level. The collaborative, multipronged engagement strategy responds to the request of SBSTA 46[23] to enhance the effectiveness of the Focal Point Forum and was subsequently welcomed at SBSTA 47.[24]

13. An overview of recent activities in the thematic area of human settlements is provided below.[25]

A. Technical dialogue

14. A pre-COP technical dialogue on human settlements and adaptation was held on 5 November 2017 at the ICLEI World Secretariat in Bonn.[26] The dialogue was co-organized with the host, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). Support for participants from developing countries to attend was provided by UN-Habitat and the International Development Research Centre.

15. The dialogue convened 11 international experts working on human settlements and adaptation in advance of the 11th Focal Point Forum to refine key findings from the 24 thematic submissions received by the secretariat. Cross-cutting issues such as gender and vulnerable populations were also considered. Discussions centred on the four mandated focus areas of the submissions: assessing sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change; integrating short- and long-term climate considerations (including extreme weather and slow onset events) into planning; the role of national governments in supporting adaptation locally; and city partnerships on adaptation.

[20] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 23(a).

[21] For the detailed proceedings of the pre-COP technical dialogue and the 11th Focal Point Forum, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/3, annexes I and II, respectively.

[22] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b).

[23] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 23.

[24] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraphs 19 and 20.

[25] For further information on all thematic areas, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/2.

[26] See http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Pre-COP-Technical-Dialogue-on-Human-Settlements-and-Adaptation.aspx.

B. 11th Focal Point Forum

16. The 11th Focal Point Forum under the NWP was held under the overall guidance of the SBSTA Chair on 8 November 2017 in conjunction with SBSTA 47 and COP 23.[27] The Forum provided the opportunity for Parties, NWP partner organization focal points and other relevant human settlements experts to discuss key findings from the submissions on human settlements and adaptation and to explore emerging issues.

17. Four speakers set the scene at the beginning of the Forum, including representatives of national and local governments as well as a youth delegate. For the discussion portion of the Forum, participants divided themselves into four groups, each focusing on one of the mandated focus areas (see para. 15 above). Six NWP partner organization representatives and experts served as facilitators and rapporteurs for the groups, as agreed at the pre-COP technical dialogue. Findings and next steps were shared in plenary before the closure of the Forum.

C. Synthesis report

18. As requested at SBSTA 44,[28] the secretariat prepared a synthesis report on adaptation in human settlements.[29] The report is organized according to the mandated focus areas[30] and addresses adaptation opportunities and challenges related to coastal, rural, remote and urban settlements, including in the least developed countries and small island developing States.

19. The synthesis report is based on 24 submissions received from Parties, NWP partners and other relevant organizations by September 2017 and input gathered at the pre-COP technical dialogue and the 11th Focal Point Forum. It highlights key findings, good practices and lessons learned, as well as suggested next steps for partners, local and national governments and the secretariat. In this way, the report represents a successful collaboration to capture relevant knowledge for Parties and to catalyse action to address knowledge and capacity gaps.

D. Side event

20. The synthesis report referred to in paragraph 18 above will be presented at a side event organized with partners at SBSTA 48. As a follow-up to the 11th Focal Point Forum, discussions will focus on opportunities to close knowledge gaps related to human settlements and adaptation for decision makers and planners at the local and national level, including developers of NAPs.

21. The side event will continue the momentum gained with NWP partners and relevant organizations over the past several months. By co-organizing events to complement the Focal Point Forum, as requested at SBSTA 46, the secretariat aims to promote follow-up activities with longer-term outcomes and impacts for Parties.[31]

E. Next steps

22. Several opportunities for future collaboration were identified during the technical dialogue and Focal Point Forum:

(a) UN-Habitat expressed interest in coordinating the drafting of a supplement to the NAP guidelines on integrating consideration of human settlements into NAPs. It also

[27] See http://unfccc.int/10447.php.
[28] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b)(v).
[29] FCCC/SBSTA/2018/3.
[30] See document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 25.
[31] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4, paragraph 23.

proposed the preparation of a knowledge product jointly with the secretariat that would repackage the NWP synthesis report on human settlements and adaptation into a format accessible to a broader audience. The aim is to make the knowledge product available online by mid-2018;

(b) ICLEI expressed interest in further supporting South–South city-to-city partnerships and the monitoring and evaluation of local adaptation action;

(c) National governments and the international community were invited to support capacity-building for public sector staff and researchers and to facilitate improved access to adaptation finance at the local level;

(d) The secretariat was invited to identify the specific knowledge needs of national and subnational decision makers, as well as of developers of adaptation plans (including NAPs), to help to align the supply of and demand for knowledge on adaptation in human settlements in the context of the NWP.

V. Providing continuous knowledge support to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

23. The AC and the LEG provided recommendations for activities to be undertaken under the NWP to support their respective mandates and functions.[32] A brief overview of recent activities is provided below.[33]

A. Adaptation Committee

24. The secretariat under the NWP is continuing to support the work of the AC on indicators for adaptation and resilience as well as technical support platforms on adaptation for developing country Parties. The AC is also engaging the NWP and its partner organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in its annual technical examination process on adaptation.

B. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

25. At its 33rd meeting, the LEG agreed to continue work on the draft paper on vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation, in collaboration with NWP partner organizations.[34] The paper, prepared under the NWP, will be used as part of the supplements to the guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

26. The LEG is also collaborating with NWP partners for the 5th NAP Expo, which will be held from 4 to 6 April 2018 in Sharm El Sheikh. Over 30 NWP partners are registered for the event, with many representatives actively contributing as speakers or session organizers.

27. UN-Habitat will organize a session at the NAP Expo as a follow-up to the 11th Focal Point Forum and its proposal to develop a supplement to the NAP guidelines on human settlements. It will gather input from national and local government officials as well as adaptation experts on the scope, design and application of the supplement. The aim of the session will also be to strengthen partnerships for adaptation in human settlements as part of the NAP process, inter alia, by seeking interest from relevant organizations in serving on an advisory committee for the development of the supplement.

[32] See document FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.4, paragraphs 30–34.
[33] For further information, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/2.
[34] See document FCCC/SBI/2018/4, paragraph 54.

VI. Fostering science-policy-practice collaboration to close knowledge gaps through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative

28. Launched at COP 20, LAKI is a joint action pledge under the NWP of the secretariat and UNEP that aims to prioritize adaptation knowledge gaps and catalyse action to close them. The first phase of the initiative (2014–2017) engaged stakeholders from six subregions and identified a total of 85 priority knowledge gaps covering 38 countries, including 3 small island developing States, 11 least developed countries and 13 African States.

29. The secretariat is collaborating with NWP partners and other interested groups to communicate the outcomes of the first phase of LAKI while mobilizing support to bridge the priority knowledge gaps identified and expand the initiative to additional subregions in a second phase. Relevant activities that took place during the reporting period are detailed below.

1. Side event

30. The secretariat and UNEP convened a panel discussion with scientists, policymakers and practitioners on the outcomes and outlook of LAKI on 9 November 2017 as a side event at COP 23.[35] The aim of the event was to mobilize political and material support for the second phase of LAKI.

31. During the discussion, participants remarked on the successful modalities of LAKI:

(a) A collaborative multi-stakeholder partnership between international, subregional and local organizations;

(b) A rigorous and consistent methodology for identifying and prioritizing knowledge gaps at the subregional level;

(c) A participatory approach that generates ownership and legitimacy of results, conducive to attracting financial and in-kind support for closing knowledge gaps.

32. Panellists and participants shared their ideas for the second phase of LAKI, including how to ensure outputs are accessible to various knowledge users. They emphasized the importance of incorporating traditional knowledge into LAKI, determining subregions on the basis of ecological rather than political boundaries, enhancing the linkage between data collection and application, and including underrepresented rural mountain communities.

2. Regional activities

(a) Closing knowledge gaps in Indian Ocean island countries

33. Research students at the University of Michigan in the United States of America, an NWP partner, are currently developing, in collaboration with local partners, a capstone project to address two of the priority adaptation knowledge gaps identified for Seychelles. The LAKI priority-setting workshop for Indian Ocean island countries found a lack of data on the projected impacts of sea level rise and storm surges on Seychelles' critical infrastructure. The University of Michigan research project aims to produce a detailed risk assessment of the infrastructure exposed to the hazards that can serve as a practical guide for policymakers. The research is intended to inform efforts to increase the climate resilience of Seychelles' critical infrastructure, one of the key adaptation goals outlined in the country's intended nationally determined contribution.[36]

[35] See http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Bridging-knowledge-to-climate-adaptation-action-gaps.aspx.

[36] Available at http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Seychelles/1/INDC%20of%20S

34. The University of Michigan is currently collaborating with local partners in Seychelles to prepare the field research phase of the project, planned for later this year.

(b) Catalysing action in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion

(i) Satellite event during the International Conference on Resilient Hindu Kush Himalaya

35. On 2 December 2017, the secretariat, UNEP and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) co-convened a LAKI satellite event during the International Conference on Resilient Hindu Kush Himalaya in Kathmandu.[37] The objective of the event was to repackage scientific research on adaptation knowledge gaps in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region into an accessible format for end users in collaboration with key partners.

36. Participants broke into groups to discuss eight technologies addressing water and agriculture knowledge gaps identified at the priority-setting workshop for the subregion in October 2016. Following the group discussions, several actions were proposed to close one or more priority knowledge gaps. ICIMOD, the coordination entity for the subregion, is working with identified partners to convert the proposals into action pledges to be submitted via the NWP adaptation knowledge portal.[38]

(ii) Round table preceding the 2018 Global Development Conference

37. Discussions on next steps for the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion were advanced during a half-day round-table meeting on 21 March 2018 in New Delhi. Organized by the Global Development Network in collaboration with subregional lead partner ICIMOD, UNEP and the secretariat, the event focused on closing priority knowledge gaps on agriculture in the subregion. To increase participation, the meeting was scheduled as a pre-event to the 18th Global Development Conference.

38. The main objective of the meeting was to discuss the creation of an interdisciplinary consortium of key research institutions to close agriculture knowledge gaps in the region. The consortium will pool intellectual and institutional resources to generate and stimulate demand for high-level, multidisciplinary, policy-relevant research on agriculture. It will serve to scale up action by providing a knowledge engagement platform for policymakers linked to the NWP. Finally, the consortium will undertake joint fundraising to open up new opportunities for local institutions to access research support.

39. The event began with an introduction to LAKI by the secretariat, followed by a presentation on subregional priority knowledge gaps by ICIMOD. The remainder of the session was dedicated to a round-table discussion facilitated by the Global Development Network focused on first steps for establishing a regional research consortium, including:

(a) Mapping out relevant regional research institutions and knowledge products;

(b) Developing an effective multidisciplinary research and knowledge agenda guided by an expert steering committee;

(c) Helping members to package scientific knowledge into actionable formats for end users;

(d) Drafting terms of reference for the consortium outlining the concept and operational modalities;

(e) Submitting a joint action pledge to the NWP.

40. The activities referred to in paragraphs 34–40 above demonstrate the commitment of partners to building on progress in closing knowledge gaps identified during the first

eychelles.pdf

[37] See http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Repackaging-Research-for-Use-in-the-Hindu-Kush-Himalaya.aspx.

[38] See http://www.icimod.org/?q=30221.

phase of LAKI. The Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative, the lead partner for the North Africa subregion, expressed recently that knowledge-sharing and collaboration at the regional level is essential for advancing climate change adaptation. By raising the visibility and credibility of knowledge gaps, LAKI has helped to catalyse further adaptation action in the subregions and strengthened the role of the NWP as the go-to adaptation knowledge hub.

3. Outreach and communication

41. SBSTA 47 called for enhanced communication in the next phase of LAKI to further raise awareness.[39] The secretariat has delivered on this mandate in several ways, in collaboration with partners:

(a) A **LAKI eBrochure** describes the LAKI objective, scope and methodology and details the priority knowledge gaps identified for each subregion.[40] The 24-page brochure was first made available online in November 2017. An updated version with information on activities undertaken by LAKI partners will be made available online ahead of SBSTA 48;

(b) A **LAKI infographic** was prepared for use at COP 23 that provides a snapshot of the initiative, outcomes and next steps (see annex I);

(c) **LAKI updates** are regularly disseminated by the secretariat and subregional partners through NWP news channels (e.g. eUpdate, social media accounts, adaptation knowledge portal) and subregional communication platforms (e.g. partner websites, mailing lists, social media);

(d) LAKI first-phase activities were presented at the **2nd Global Adaptation Network Forum** in March 2018 in Abu Dhabi to raise awareness and mobilize support for the ongoing effort to bridge knowledge gaps and implement the LAKI process in new subregions across the world;

(e) The secretariat will present a **LAKI poster** on research-related knowledge gaps identified under LAKI at SBSTA 48. The LAKI knowledge gaps are categorized into five clusters, with research gaps included in clusters 1 and 3. The clusters of knowledge gaps exist because of lack of data or lack of actionable knowledge (e.g. need for repackaging of existing knowledge into usable formats);

(f) The International Institute for Sustainable Development Reporting Services, through its Earth Negotiations Bulletin, provided **external media** (web) **coverage** of the LAKI COP 23 side event.

VII. Communicating and disseminating knowledge

42. As a knowledge hub, the NWP employs a variety of communication channels and platforms to collect and disseminate relevant information in a usable format to Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations. The platforms encourage users to engage with the secretariat and each other to foster learning and catalyse adaptation action:[41]

(a) The **adaptation knowledge portal** under the NWP is a gateway to sharing, exchanging and acquiring knowledge about climate change adaptation actions. It also facilitates engagement with the NWP and UNFCCC processes by providing resources related to NWP open calls for submissions, applications for partnership and action pledges.

[39] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 21.

[40] Available at http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Documents/LAKI%20brochure_first%20phase%20outcomes.pdf.

[41] For more information on how the NWP has utilized communication platforms, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/2.

Users can learn about the portal and how to engage with the NWP by watching a video published in December 2017 on the climateconference YouTube channel;[42]

(b) The **NWP Twitter account** (with 900 followers and counting) was launched in late 2017 to share NWP updates in real time and enhance interaction among followers;

(c) The NWP newsletter, **eUpdate**,[43] is published three times a year and highlights recent and noteworthy NWP activities and shares opportunities for engagement with the UNFCCC adaptation programme. The eUpdate is sent to over 1,100 NWP partner organizations as well as UNFCCC national focal points;

(d) The **new NWP web pages** on the UNFCCC website are currently being prepared. They are scheduled to be launched in April 2018 and will offer a new structure with a wider range of users in mind. Significant improvements have been made to information accessibility, website navigation and user-friendliness. There are links to NWP news items, communication channels and semi-annual **progress reports**;

(e) In addition to its own communication channels, the NWP facilitates knowledge-sharing and learning through the UNFCCC communication platforms, including the **Adaptation Exchange Facebook page** (which has close to 15,000 followers), the **UNFCCC climateconference YouTube channel** (which has over 5,000 subscribers), the **UNFCCC Newsroom**, and the **UNFCCC Twitter** (which has about 466,000 followers) and **Facebook** (which has over 460,000 followers) accounts.

VIII. Next steps under the Nairobi work programme

A. Review of the Nairobi work programme

43. COP 19 requested SBSTA 48 to review the NWP with a view to further improving its relevance and effectiveness and to report thereon to COP 24.[44] SBSTA 47 invited Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations to submit, by 30 March 2018, their views on further improving the relevance and effectiveness of the NWP in the light of the Paris Agreement.[45] They will be collected and used to inform the review of the NWP at SBSTA 48.

44. The secretariat, at the request of SBSTA 47,[46] has prepared a synthesis report summarizing the outcomes of the work undertaken under the NWP since SBSTA 44 to serve as input to the review.[47]

B. Implementation of activities in 2018

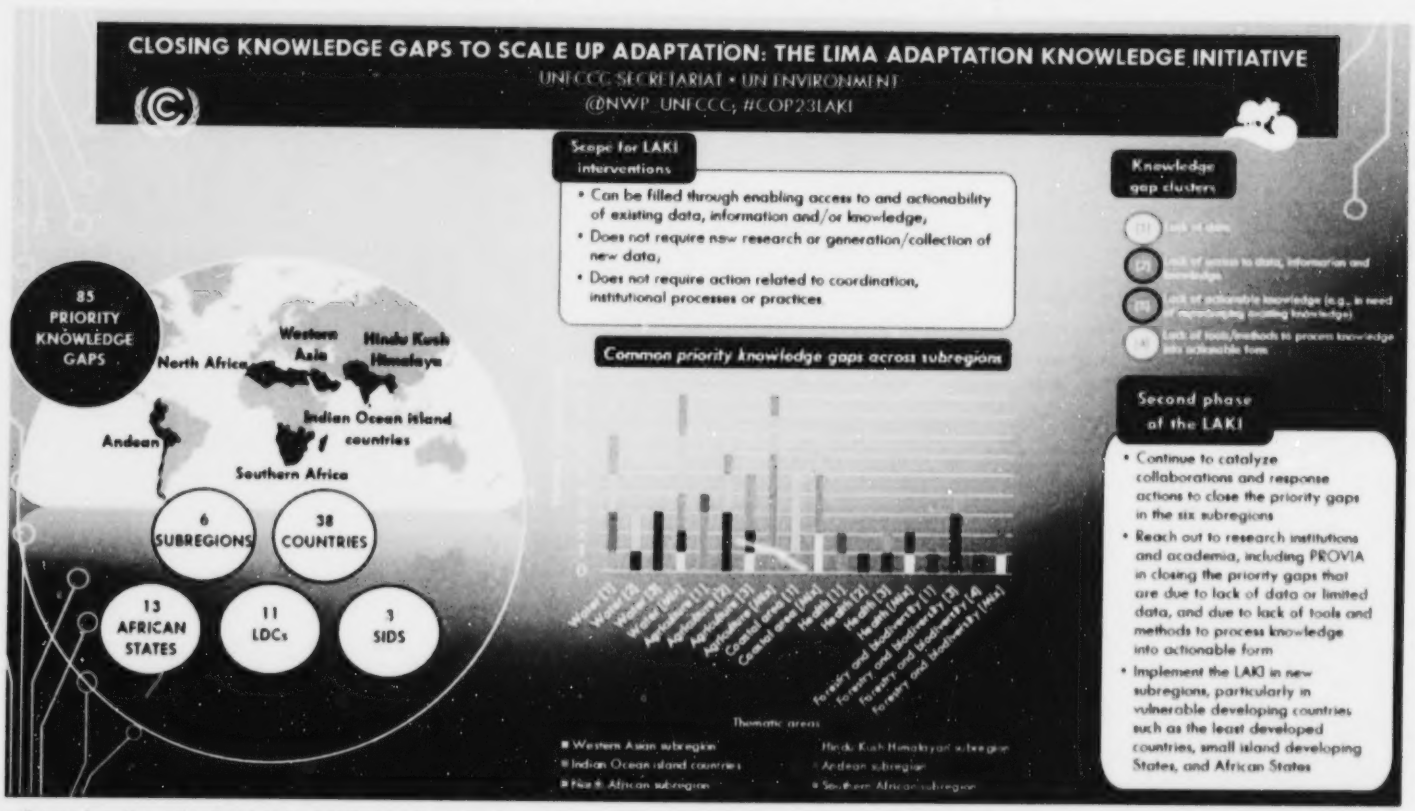
45. In accordance with relevant mandates and functions, the secretariat will continue to implement activities under the NWP, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA.

46. Specific activities in 2018 will likely include the continuation of the second phase of LAKI and follow-up activities related to the thematic areas of human settlements and indicators for adaptation and resilience. The secretariat welcomes support from NWP partner organizations for bridging priority adaptation knowledge gaps identified during the first phase of LAKI with a view to expanding LAKI to other subregions in the second phase. For the thematic areas, the secretariat will continue engaging with partners such as UN-Habitat to carry out follow-up activities on human settlements and adaptation identified during the 11th Focal Point Forum and related events. The NWP will also continue to support the work of the AC and the LEG and to respond to knowledge requests from these bodies as they arise.

[42] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCNdrsjI_rM.
[43] Available at http://unfccc.int/adaptation/knowledge_resources/newsletters/items/7565.php.
[44] Decision 17/CP.19, paragraph 13(c).
[45] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 24.
[46] FCCC/SBSTA/2017/7, paragraph 26.
[47] FCCC/SBSTA/2018/2.

Annex

Outcomes of the first phase of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative


CLOSING KNOWLEDGE GAPS TO SCALE UP ADAPTATION: THE LIMA ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE INITIATIVE
UNFCCC SECRETARIAT • UN ENVIRONMENT
@NWP_UNFCCC; #COP23LAKI
Scope for LAKI interventions
• Can be filled through enabling access to and actionability of existing data, information and/or knowledge,
• Does not require new research or generation/collection of new data,
• Does not require action related to coordination, institutional processes or practices
Knowledge gap clusters
85 PRIORITY KNOWLEDGE GAPS
North Africa
Western Asia
Hindu Kush Himalaya
Andean
Indian Ocean island countries
Southern Africa
6 SUBREGIONS
38 COUNTRIES
13 AFRICAN STATES
11 LDCs
9 SIDS
Common priority knowledge gaps across subregions
Thematic areas
Western Asian subregion
Indian Ocean island countries
Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion
Andean subregion
Southern African subregion
Second phase of the LAKI
• Continue to catalyze collaborations and response actions to close the priority gaps in the six subregions
• Reach out to research institutions and academia, including PROVIA in closing the priority gaps that are due to lack of data or limited data, and due to lack of tools and methods to process knowledge into actionable form
• Implement the LAKI in new subregions, particularly in vulnerable developing countries such as the least developed countries, small island developing States, and African States

Source: http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/News/Pages/Bridging-knowledge-to-climate-adaptation-action-gaps.aspx

Abbreviations: COP23 = twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties, LAKI = Lima Knowledge Adaptation Initiative, Mix = combination of two or more of the four knowledge-gap clusters, NWP = Nairobi work programme, PROVIA = Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation